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based. This by no means implies that the bases for those decisions appear clear and indisputable, but only that Mr. Laidler is able to make very evident the difficulties in the way of using the boycott when such ill-defined doctrines as illegal ends, illegal means, malice, and interest must be applied and reconciled in the court decisions. But the third part of the book, that which deals with boycotts in the light of social and economic conditions, is the most interesting. Here the author undertakes to give the social and economic reasons for legalizing the boycott and to suggest what might be the outcome if that is not done. In his opinion failure to legalize would drive labor to the use of secret and underhand methods or to direct action in order to attain the ends for which it is now using the boycott. On the other hand, he says, "the legalization of the boycott is likely to reduce the number of strikes and to lead to a larger number of trade agreements. If the employer knows that the employees can cut off his sales by the use of this weapon, he is more likely carefully to consider their demands."

The Facts of Socialism. By JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN. New York: John Lane Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. 175. \$0.75 net.

This is a little book intended "to supply the vacancies left by college courses" and to present to non-collegians the facts of Socialism. The author gives a historical sketch of the movement from the rise of Utopian Socialism to the formation of the Socialist party in 1901 in the United States, and attempts to correct some misconceptions of Socialism, concerning, for example, marriage and the family, religion, communism, individual ethics, and human nature. The author regards Socialism as a definite force in the world's history, as a political movement of the working class for the complete socialization of industries and capital which, when achieved, will give rise to the Socialist Commonwealth. This Socialist state is to be brought about in part automatically, by economic forces, and in part deliberately, by legislation of four general types, viz., political, financial, industrial, and collectivist. In speaking of American Socialism, Miss Hughan concludes that the issue is the problem of revolutionary versus reformist administration of municipalities; and that the Socialist tactics must be shaped in the last analysis by economic forces.